Since the constitution of the Elec- > tion Commission in 1950, only full- i time Chief Election Commissioner.-, were appointed from time to tic and no person was appointed or ha,: served full time as an Elect-on Commissioner. In view of this, the question of reemployment of any Election Commissioner, after the expiry of his term, did not arise.

Industries for Pondicherry

512. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries have been sanctioned for the Union Territory of Pondicherry in tho Seventh Five-Year Plan period for the large scale, me dium and small scale sectons under the new Industrial policy;

(b) for how many industries Letters of Intent have been issued so far by the Central Government fcr the Union Territory of Pondicherry;

(c) how many industries which started functioning in the Sixth Five Year Plan period from the largo scale, medium scale and small scale sectors have so far been closed; and

(d) whether Government studied reasons for the closure of these in dustries and whether any revival scheme is in progress at present in this regard? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) An outlay of Rs. 876 lakhs has been approved for large, medium and village & small indutsries sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) of the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(b) Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, a total of 36 letters of intent were issued during the years 1982 to 1985 for setting up of industries in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. ll of these letters of intent have already been converted into industrial licences.

Ce) Information regarding the industrial units lying closed in the country is centrally collected by the Ministry of Labour in respect of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, and is published in the Indian Labour Journal, which is & monthly publication of the Labour Bureau, Government of India. Copies of the publication are available in the Parliament House Library.

(d) A number of causes, both internal and external, often opera' in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention of R&D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints

To meet the situation of industrial sickness in the country, Government announced policy guidelines in October, 1981, which require Ministries administratively concerned with various industries to take responsibility for prevention and remedial action for rehabilitation of sick units. Banks and financial institutions are also required to strengthen the monitoring arrangements for prevention of sickness and to take appropriate corrective measures on the basis of diagnostic studies where units have become sick. The Government will also provide neecssary assistance where feasible as per the rehabilita-tion package prepared by banks and financial institutions for revival of sick units.

मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड के वाहनों के आवंटन संबंधी नियम

513. श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड के वाहनों के आवंटन संबंधी नियमों में